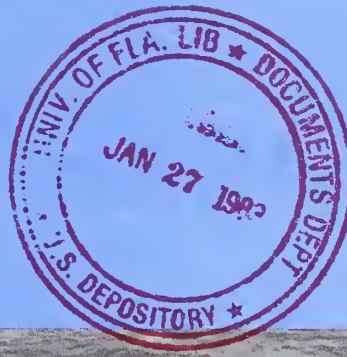


Profile

a guide to military careers



February 1983



Military pay chart

Monthly Basic Pay
(Effective Oct. 1, 1982)

Commissioned Officers														
Pay Grade	Under 2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
O-10	4686.90	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60
O-9	4154.10	4263.00	4353.60	4353.60	4353.60	4464.30	4464.30	4650.00	4650.00	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60
O-8	3762.30	3875.10	3967.20	3967.20	3967.20	4263.00	4263.00	4464.30	4464.30	4650.00	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60	4791.60
O-7	3126.30	3339.00	3339.00	3339.00	3488.40	3488.40	3690.90	3690.90	3875.10	4263.00	4555.80	4555.80	4555.80	4555.80
O-6	2317.20	2546.10	2712.60	2712.60	2712.60	2712.60	2712.60	2712.60	2804.70	3248.40	3414.60	3488.40	3690.90	4002.90
O-5	1853.40	2176.50	2326.50	2326.50	2326.50	2326.50	2397.30	2526.00	2695.20	2896.80	3063.30	3155.70	3266.10	3266.10
O-4	1562.10	1902.00	2029.20	2029.20	2066.40	2158.20	2305.20	2434.80	2546.10	3657.70	2731.20	2731.20	2731.20	2731.20
O-3	1451.70	1623.00	1734.90	1919.70	2011.50	2084.10	2196.30	2305.20	2361.90	2361.90	2361.90	2361.90	2361.90	2361.90
O-2	1265.70	1382.40	1660.80	1716.60	1752.60	1752.60	1752.60	1752.60	1752.60	1752.60	1752.60	1752.60	1752.60	1752.60
O-1	1098.90	1143.90	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40	1382.40
Commissioned Officers with More Than 4 Years Enlisted/Warrant Service														
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	1919.70	2011.50	2084.10	2196.30	2305.20	2397.30	2397.30	2397.30	2397.30	2397.30	2397.30
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	1716.60	1752.60	1808.10	1902.00	1974.90	2029.20	2029.20	2029.20	2029.20	2029.20	2029.20
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	1382.40	1476.60	1531.20	1586.40	1641.60	1716.60	1716.60	1716.60	1716.60	1716.60	1716.60
Warrant Officers														
W-4	1479.00	1586.40	1586.40	1623.00	1696.80	1771.50	1845.90	1974.90	2066.40	2139.30	2196.30	2267.70	2343.60	2526.00
W-3	1344.30	1458.30	1458.30	1476.60	1494.30	1603.50	1696.80	1752.60	1808.10	1862.40	1919.70	1994.10	2066.40	2139.30
W-2	1177.50	1273.50	1273.50	1310.70	1382.40	1458.30	1513.20	1568.70	1623.00	1679.70	1734.90	1789.80	1862.40	1862.40
W-1	981.00	1124.70	1124.70	1218.60	1273.50	1328.40	1382.40	1439.70	1494.30	1549.20	1603.50	1660.80	1660.80	1660.80
Enlisted Members														
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1720.20	1759.20	1799.10	1840.50	1881.30	1917.90	2019.00	2215.20
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1443.00	1483.80	1522.80	1562.70	1603.80	1640.70	1681.20	1779.90	1978.50
E-7	1007.40	1087.20	1128.00	1167.00	1207.20	1245.30	1285.50	1325.10	1385.10	1424.40	1464.60	1483.50	1583.10	1779.90
E-6	866.40	944.70	984.30	1026.00	1063.80	1102.80	1143.30	1202.10	1239.90	1279.80	1299.30	1299.30	1299.30	1299.30
E-5	760.80	828.00	867.90	905.70	965.10	1004.40	1044.60	1083.00	1102.80	1102.80	1102.80	1102.80	1102.80	1102.80
E-4	709.50	749.10	792.90	854.70	888.60	888.60	888.60	888.60	888.60	888.60	888.60	888.60	888.60	888.60
E-3	668.40	704.70	733.20	762.30	762.30	762.30	762.30	762.30	762.30	762.30	762.30	762.30	762.30	762.30
E-2	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90	642.90
E-1	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60

Monthly Basic Allowance for Quarters Rates

Pay Grade	Without Dependents Full Rate	Dependents Partial Rate	With Dependents
O-10	508.50	50.70	636.30
O-9	508.50	50.70	636.30
O-8	508.50	50.70	636.30
O-7	508.50	50.70	636.30
O-6	456.60	39.60	556.80
O-5	420.90	33.00	506.70
O-4	374.70	26.70	452.10
O-3	329.40	22.20	406.50
O-2	286.20	17.70	361.80
O-1	223.50	13.20	290.70
W-4	360.90	25.20	435.90
W-3	321.90	20.70	396.90
W-2	279.90	15.90	356.40
W-1	252.60	13.80	327.30
E-9	272.40	18.60	383.40
E-8	251.10	15.30	354.00
E-7	213.60	12.00	329.40
E-6	194.10	9.90	303.30
E-5	186.60	8.70	278.70
E-4	164.40	8.10	244.80
E-3	147.00	7.80	213.60
E-2	129.90	7.20	213.60
E-1	122.70	6.90	213.60

Basic Allowance for Subsistence

Officers	\$98.17/mo.
Enlisted	
When on leave or authorized to mess separately	\$4.68/day
When rations in-kind are not available	\$5.29/day
When assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no U.S. messing facilities are available	\$7.00/day



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a guide to military careers Vol. 26 no. 4

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Crewmembers of a Cape Cod Air Station helicopter hoist a boating accident victim from the stern of a 40-foot sport fisherman. The Cape Cod area Coast Guardsmen make several of these rescues each year (Coast Guard photo by Mr. Thatct Sikorsky)



Coast Guard multiple missions

by Elizabeth Martin

Widely, and almost exclusively, recognized in the past as the taskleader in search and rescue missions, the U.S. Coast Guard has swiftly moved into new areas in recent years.

This new era, characterized by an expanded sphere of activity, opens up roles such as environmental protection, drug enforcement and research for the nearly 200-year old service.

The Coast Guard's growing influence is footnoted by the passage of two bills. The Deepwater Ports Act of 1974 provides that cargoes will be accepted only from vessels registered under U.S. laws or with nations that have agreed to recognize U.S. laws while in the deepwater port zone. The Fishery

Conservation and Management Act of 1976 requires that foreign vessels fishing within 200 miles of the U.S. coasts must have on board permits issued by our government.

"Search and rescue remains our bread and butter, but now we are safeguarding the environment," said Capt. Jack Goldthorpe, a Coast Guard spokesman.

"It takes many forms—protection of our fish stock by patrolling the 200-mile conservation zone off our coast; working with the Drug Enforcement Administration to stop illegal drugs from reaching our shores via smugglers; cleaning up oil spills and more importantly, analyzing spills and developing stiff regulations to lower pollution

occurrences; using icebreakers to support scientific research in the polar reaches and freeing commerce on the Great Lakes and various inland waterways," he said.

According to Goldthorpe, the 39,000 member service is in the business of "protecting living resources" whether through vessel traffic systems in congested ports like Houston and New Orleans, marine science activities or lighthouse resupply and maintenance of the 46,000 aids to navigation.

"We have even aided the Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife in taking a seagull census," said Goldthorpe.

Active in practically all Coast Guard missions is the First District

with its air operations at the Coast Guard Air Station on Cape Cod near Falmouth, Mass. Here, search and rescue, fisheries patrol, environmental protection and lifesaving assistance flights for local hospitals are regular operations.

"Underlying our missions is our concern for the safety of life at sea," said Capt. Arthur H. Wagner, former commander of Air Station, Cape Cod. "The station covers a lot of territory, from Witch Hill, R.I., all the way to the Canadian border."

Expecting the unexpected, day or night, the Coast Guard provides 24-hour readiness. The air station's operations center is appropriately referred to as the "nerve center"



A Coast Guardsman demonstrates a helicopter basket rescue using an external hoist. The basket is attached to a 240 foot cable located above the doorway of the HH-3F amphibious helicopter.

Coast Guard

where four pilots and one operations officer are on duty around-the-clock to respond to emergency calls.

Today, Lt. Mike Denning is the manning officer. At his disposal are speaker and alarm systems, telephones, maps depicting prime fishing areas within 200-miles, plotting tables to trace proposed flight routes for helicopters on their way to rescues and charts keeping track of all the station's aircraft.

"This center has the ability to communicate with anybody for rescue," he says. The phones are silent today; however, at any moment an urgent rescue call may be coming through. In the next room the clicking teletype documents the station's aircraft routine daily departures and returns, and local weather forecasts.

To carry-out its multiple missions, the Coast Guard maintains a fleet of seagoing vessels from sleek cutters to harbor tugs (primarily used for icebreaking and patrol operations) as well as fixed wing aircraft and helicopters.

"The advent of the helicopter has played a major role in the success of the Coast Guard's search and rescue mission," said Capt. Wagner. "Over the years, the helicopter has proven its flexibility for assignments by its ability to land on unprepared surfaces—such as rocky areas, ice, snow and even water—along with its ability to

(Left) Medics rush a patient to care facilities after being transported by the Coast Guard. (Right) An HH-52A helicopter prepares to land on the Coast Guard Cutter Decisive for refueling.

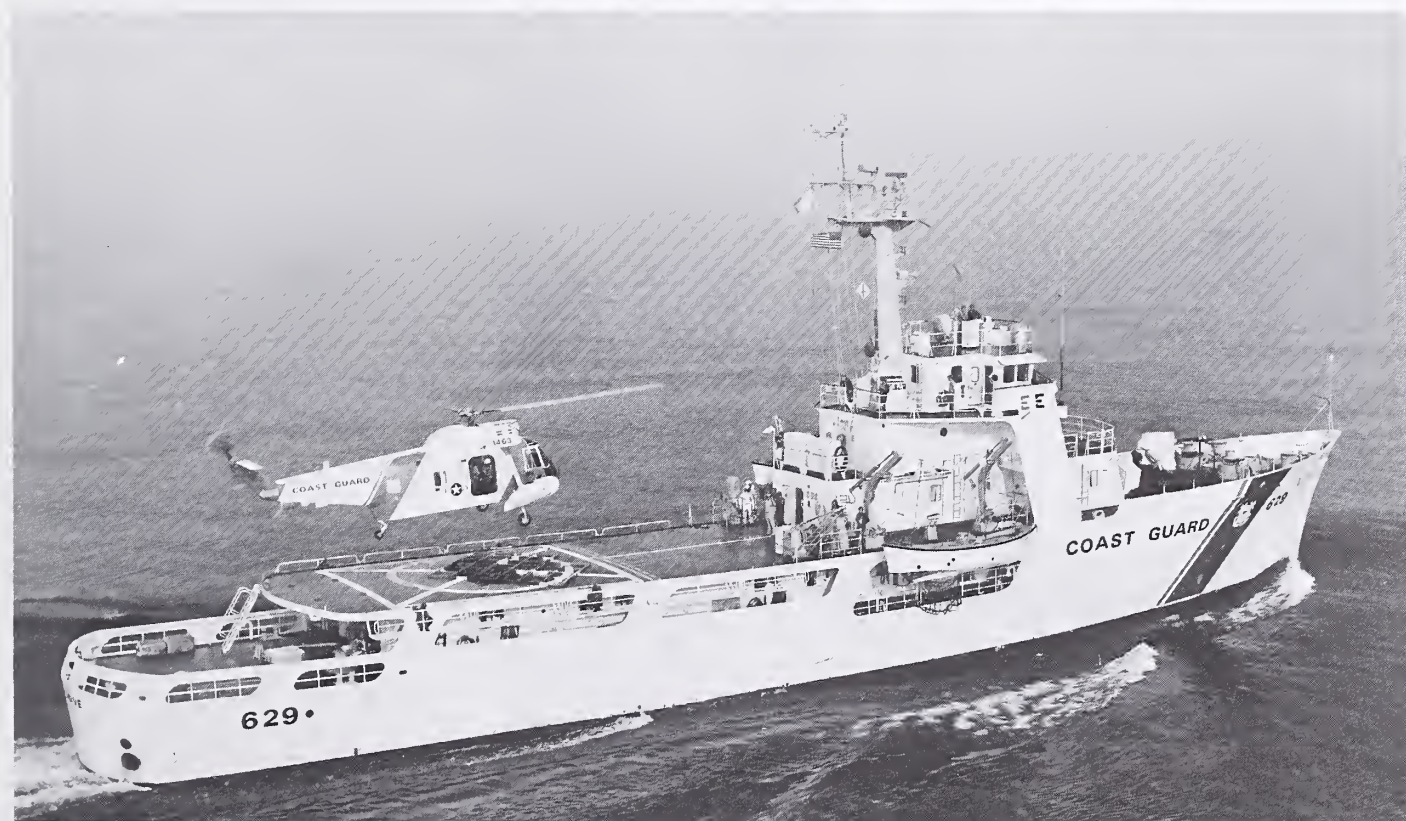


shuttle disaster victims to safety.”

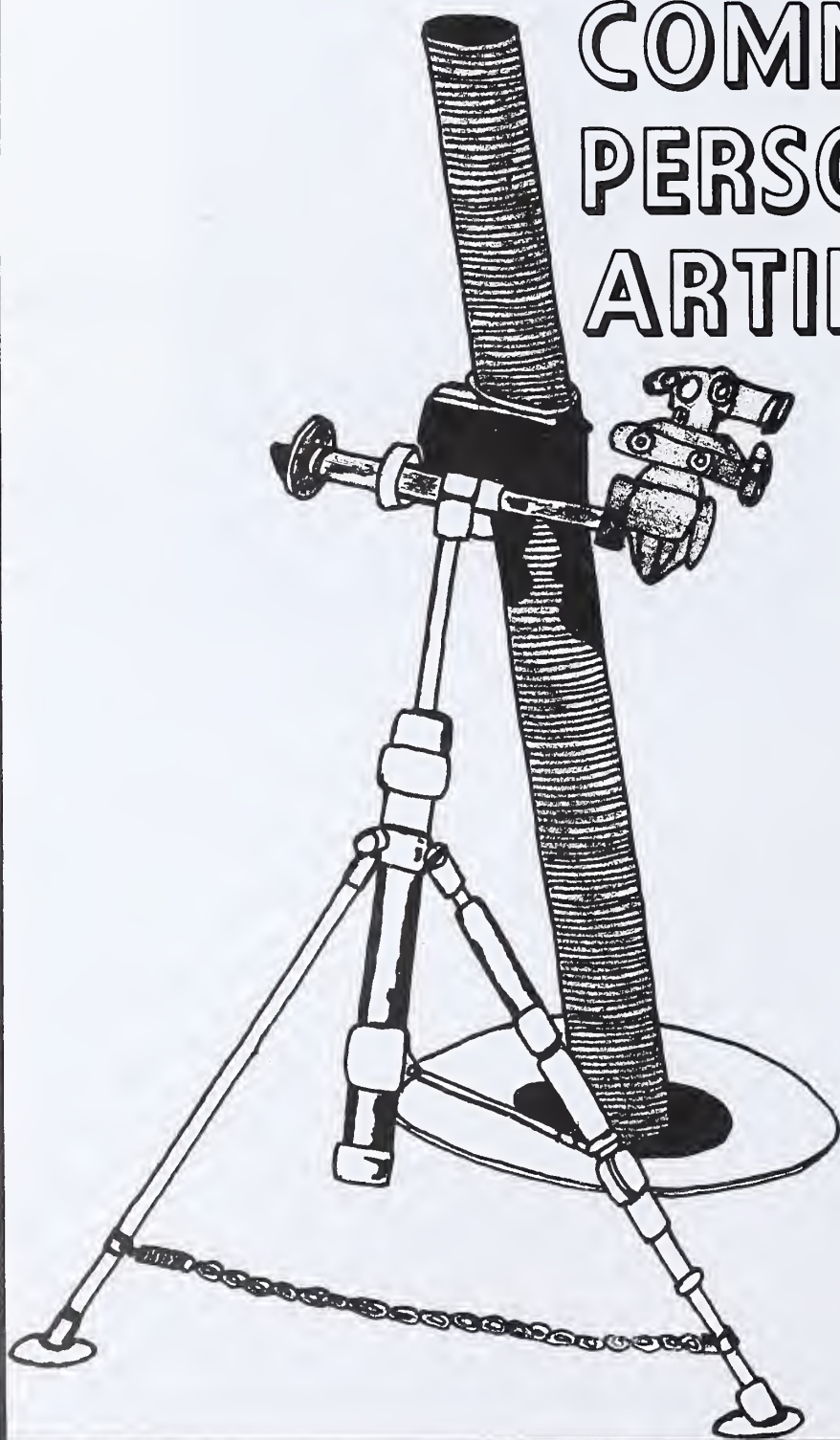
The amphibious HH-3F, the search and rescue workhorse helicopter at Cape Cod, carries out its rescue feats from a hover by lowering a hoist or actually landing on water. Inside the helicopter, the large cabin provides ample room for the medical assistance some missions require, including operating equipment and doctors. At Cape Cod, 150 of the 260 total crewmen fly regularly on search and rescue missions to save lives.

In a typical year, the Air Station Cape Cod handles about 350 search and rescue missions. In a recent year, they saved 79 lives, assisted 412 people and delivered 61 pumps to sea vessels in danger of sinking through flooding. In addition, the Cape Cod station has kept the 200-mile fishing zone vigil, monitored and salvaged potential pollution problems and performed countless routine patrols. The Coast Guard Air Station at Cape Cod has made waters up and down the New England coast a little bit safer for everybody.

A Coast Guard air crewman pulls a girl from the water after he spotted her struggling toward shore.



THE BATTALION COMMANDER'S PERSONAL ARTILLERY



by Dave Marriott and
Cpl. Stephan Whitfield

The night is silent save the gentle whisper of the wind as it blows across the field and enters the forest's edge. Its darkness violated solely by beams of moonlight peeking through cracks in the thick cloud cover.

Birds take to flight and small ground animals flee as snapping twigs and crinkling undergrowth intrude on nature's silence from somewhere within the forest.

Minutes pass as the noises of movement grow louder. Abruptly a gap develops in the clouds allowing the moon's full brilliance to illuminate both field and forest.

Dozens of figures can be seen silently slipping into the field's shoulder high grasses. Others remain behind assembling their weapons.

Suddenly, the forest's edge erupts with thumping sounds followed by low whizzing noises overhead traveling toward the field's center. The surprise attack has started. The battalion's 81mm mortars hammer the enemy with immediate suppression. Firing maximum rounds on the enemy strongholds gives the infantry an advantage in accomplishing their mission—advancing and overcoming the enemy position.

This assault scene has been depicted in many World War II movies, actual combat engagements and during Marine Corps training exercises.

The 81mm mortar platoon or "Battalion commander's personal artillery" as they are commonly referred to, hold the mission of providing indirect fire support for their 800-man infantry battalion.

"We are a mortar platoon within a weapons company," stated Staff Sgt. William T. Sentelle, a Marine platoon sergeant for an 81mm mortar platoon. "We are the battalion commander's right hand as far as artillery is concerned. We provide him direct control of a small indirect fire weapon that he can use at the battalion level

supporting his infantry advances, whereas the 'big guns' are controlled through a divisional fire support center." In other words, the 81mm mortar is a mobile weapon which can be easily concealed and is not committed to the offensive bombardment by artillery.

The mortarmen story is one of men who work as a team and live as a family. A necessity to survive say mortarmen.

"If we don't work quickly and smoothly together, people counting on our fire support could die," said Marine Pfc. Daniel Hoggett, an 81mm mortar gunner. "If we don't move fast enough after firing a mission, we could become the target of enemy counterbattery fire."

The work of mortarmen requires precision. They must erect and sight in the weapon perfectly in order for the round to be on target. The job requires physical stength and teamwork.

One of its more physically

demanding aspects is carrying the weapon itself. The 81mm mortar is 4.5 feet long and has a barrel approximately the size of a quart pickle jar. Its three major components, a base plate, a barrel and a bipod, have a combined weight of 87 pounds.

Each member of the five-to-seven man mortar team shares the weight of the weapon and its ammunition. If by chance one man becomes a casualty, the remaining members take on the additional burden of his pack, rifle, mortar gear and also the casualty, if necessary. Each member of the team knows the other's job. They're close as a result of the experiences and training they've shared—teamwork.

The mortarman carries an average of 130 pounds of combat gear on marches up to 15 miles. "Sometimes it hurts to carry that gear for miles. It bites into your shoulders and the awkward weight keeps shifting, but it's worth it when you think about how many



Three members of an 81mm mortar team await the signal to fire during a training exercise in North Carolina.

MORTARMEN



PHOTOGRAPHS: The 81mm mortar platoon is a vital member of the Marine Corps infantry battalion. From mountain plateaus to forest clearings, wherever the infantry is practicing combat maneuvers mortarmen can be found perfecting the rapid assembly, sighting in and firing of their weapon.



lives you can save by being at the front lines with your mortar," said Hoggett.

"Occasionally we're transported by platform trucks nicknamed MULES," commented Sentelle. "However, when we are moving in a 'silent and deadly' manner the MULE makes too much noise. It's wiser to pick up our gear, march to the correct location, fire the mission and move on."

The 81mm mortar has the capability to hurl a round 4,500 meters or drop it as close as 300 meters. Several types of rounds are fired from the 81mm mortar, among them white phosphorous and high explosive. Both of these rounds have a "kill" radius of approximately 35 meters and an "injure" radius of 50 meters. If the mortar round is equipped with a variable time fuse, mortarmen can set the fuse to explode while airborne increasing its "injure" radius to 75 meters.

An effective antipersonnel weapon, the 81mm mortar does minimal damage to the surrounding landscape. With eight

mortars in line firing a single round each, an area two football fields long and one football field wide can be cleared of enemy personnel.

Providing indirect fire support is the primary function of the mortar platoon, however, they do perform additional functions.

Marking air strikes is one. The gunners fire phosphorous smoke rounds assisting aircraft in locating and attacking the enemy. Providing smoke screens is another.

Occasionally, the mortar platoon is called upon to assist the main artillery in laying smoke screens for infantry companies.

The job is tough and requires a great amount of endurance. But to mortarmen it's all a matter of pride. They know how much their comrades rely on the "battalion commander's personal artillery" when engaged in combat.

As one mortarmen put it "I get personal satisfaction from my job knowing that, given a combat situation, I'll be able to save many of my infantry friends' lives by being able to sight in and fire my mortar with accuracy and speed."



Army

PRIDE

on the rise



By Sgt. 1st Class Norman Oliver

His combat boots sink heel-deep into the gravel training site at South Korea's Imjin River. A triangle of sweat soaks through the back of his fatigue shirt. Dirty, muscular arms extend from the rolled up sleeves. He and his unit have just built a bridge across the river.

He leans against the side of the aluminum 27-foot bridge-erection boat and smiles, ever so slightly, to himself. The job called for strength, wits, split-second timing and a lot of teamwork. He did well—and he knows it.

This soldier and his fellow engineers can't tell how long it took to build the bridge. That's classified information when you're that close to Korea's demilitarized zone. But the soldier can't let the question go by without some answer.

"It was the best time in the battalion in the last six months," he said. A broad grin emphasizes his pride in that fact.

Pride in a job well done, pride in the Army, and pride in the country is becoming fashionable again.

A recent worldwide Gallup Poll shows that Americans have more pride in the United States than any other people have in their country. Of the Americans asked, 87 percent said they were "very proud" of their country and 71 percent said they would be willing to defend it. By comparison, 55 percent of the British asked stated they were "very proud" of Great Britain, and 62 percent said they would defend it.

That national pride is showing in today's Army. The Army and the other services have been meeting or

exceeding recruiting goals. In fact, the Army reached its fiscal 1982 recruiting goal of 125,000 plus persons three months early. It's true that the state of the economy got partial credit, but numbers of people are only part of the story. Last year, 81 percent of the recruits who joined the Army had high school diplomas. That compares with 68 percent in 1980. This year, 85 percent will be high school graduates.

Pride not only means getting people into the Army, it's helping to keep them there. One official pulse-taker, Sergeant Major of the Army William Connelly said, "I am more pleased with the

Soldiers of 'today's Army' are pulling together as a team and leaving the 'me generation' to the 70s. Teamwork proves to be the best way, in work or play, to get the job done.



improvement of the soldier now than I have ever seen. I've seen more improvement in the Army in the past 18 months than I have since 1964."

Connelly traveled throughout the Army talking to soldiers, usually in groups of eight. He used this method on a recent swing through Army units in Germany and found, when asking about reenlistment that six of the eight usually had plans of reenlisting and were proud of that fact. The seventh was unsure and the eighth had no intentions of reenlisting.

"If you asked that question two years ago, there would have been one of the eight that would have admitted of plans to reenlist," said Connelly. "Not because six didn't intend to reenlist, but there was too much peer pressure. They were not proud of their unit, and they

weren't proud of the Army. They weren't proud enough to stand up in front of people and say, 'Yes, I intend to reenlist because I like the Army.' "

Connelly said he saw other changes in soldiers' attitudes. "As I travel through the Army, I don't hear as much 'I, my, me.' I hear, 'The unit...' Soldiers ask me, 'Are we prepared to go to war? Can we sustain ourselves in war?'"

The Sergeant Major of the Army has a list of the top 18 questions soldiers usually ask him. At the top of the list are questions about how the new weapons and the reorganization of units will impact on jobs and assignments. The last questions are about efforts to improve family housing and barracks. In between are questions about uniforms and equipment, the regimental system, skill qualification tests, the GI Bill, pay raises, women in the Army, training for new weapons systems, reasons for new weight and physical training standards, withdrawal of troops from Europe, black berets for tankers and tour

lengths in Europe.

"Soldiers are now convinced that Army leaders recognize their problems in quality-of-life issues, such as pay, the GI Bill and all of those things that affect the soldier and the soldier's family," Connelly said.

"Therefore, they are now concerned about things like spare parts. I think that's encouraging when a specialist four is concerned about not being able to get a replacement part for his vehicle. Now we need to improve our spare parts system, but it's healthy to have the soldier concerned about that as opposed to being concerned about himself," Connelly said.

Leaders in the field—squad leaders, platoon sergeants, drill sergeants and first sergeants—also talked to the Sergeant Major of the Army. They agreed that there is obviously a better quality soldier coming into the Army. Today's soldiers prove to be more motivated, more disciplined and have a desire to learn their jobs.

"We get a reflection of society. The incoming soldier's ability to

(Below) A soldier demonstrates pride in his service and pride in himself while performing patrol duty.



read, write and comprehend is better now than it was three or four years ago. Therefore, we can train them better," Connelly said.

A better trained soldier performs better and with fewer problems. "He's less likely to be a disciplinary problem," Connelly said. "He's a satisfied soldier. He doesn't turn to drugs. He doesn't turn to alcohol. So our disciplinary records should improve."

That appears to be happening. Two traditional gauges of morale are the numbers of unauthorized absences from duty (AWOLs) and Article 15s (breaches of military discipline). Both have declined during the past two years.

Other hard-core crime figures are also down in the Army although they're on the rise nationally. Property and violent crimes, marijuana arrests and courts-martial have declined. Other drug arrests are up slightly, due to the Army's crackdown on drug use.

There are other positive signs that pride in service is on the rise. In the 1972-73 school year, enrollment in ROTC on college campuses was only 33,000. During the 1981 school year, ROTC enrollment rose to 72,000, and it's expected to rise to 80,000 this year.

There's no denying that the Army had its problems during the 1970s. "Leaders were more concerned with their individual selves then they were with developing the soldier," Connelly said. "We forgot our job. Our job is to take the people society gives us and develop them into soldiers."

Today's Army is concentrating on doing just that.

Reprinted from **SOLDIERS Magazine**.

(Top) Looking as clean as the Pillsbury Dough Boy, Sgt. 1st Class Walter E. Rhea puts the finishing touches on a cake he's decorated. (Center) Soldiers search for salvage after the tragic Air Florida crash of January 1982. (Bottom) Today's soldiers are aware of the upkeep needed on equipment as well as themselves. A soldier dressed in full MOPP (mission oriented protective posture) gear performs one of the steps necessary in decontamination.



The Marines favorite



sailors are

Garbed in Green

by Petty Officer 2nd Class
Robert K. Hamilton
(Reprinted from ALL HANDS)

Most of them are called Doc. It's a nickname used not in reference to their job or rank, but as a title of respect. It's one earned from a long and costly track record.

Officially, they are Navy corpsmen. Whatever their title, history has proven they will die trying.

Such was the case with Petty Officer 2nd Class David R. Ray who served with a Marine battery near An Hoa, Quang Nam Province in Vietnam. Early on the morning of March 19, 1969, Ray's outfit was hit hard with rockets and mortars, then an enemy battalion broke through his battery's perimeter.

Despite intense hostile fire, Ray moved among the casualties administering medical aid and offering words of encouragement. Then he became a casualty. Refusing treatment for his own wounds, Ray continued his lifesaving efforts. While treating an injured Marine, he was attacked by two of the enemy. In spite of his wounds, Ray killed one and wounded the other in hand-to-hand combat.

Ray was rapidly losing his strength, but he still managed to maneuver through the barrage of

enemy fire to reach other casualties. Once again, he was threatened by enemy soldiers. Ignoring personal danger, he continued to treat the wounded and battle the enemy.

His final act of heroism was to shield an injured Marine with his own body from a grenade explosion. Ray sacrificed his life to preserve that of another. For his heroism, Ray was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, our country's highest award for bravery.

Though Ray's courage was great, it almost seems commonplace in the Navy's Medical Corps. Twenty-one members of the corps have received equal honor. Citations for these awards have one thing in common: The corpsman left a relatively safe position and advanced across exposed terrain through enemy fire to aid the wounded. Frequently the corpsman, himself wounded, rendered medical assistance while shielding his patient from fire.

Few practitioners are closer to their patients than are members of the Navy's Medical Corps to the Marines with whom they serve. They are integrated into each Marine battalion and consequently learn to know their prospective

patients individually. But, this mixing of sailors and Marines is not achieved overnight.

Each hospital corpsman assigned to the Marines first attends one of the Navy's two Field Medical Service Schools located at Camp Lejeune, N.C., or Camp Pendleton, Calif. There, the students spend 25 percent of their time learning basic field medicine and first aid. The remaining training is dedicated to teaching sailors how the Marine Corps operates.

"It's very physical," said Cmdr. Neslund Denison, executive officer of the Field Medical Service School at Camp Lejeune. "They get up early every morning and do PT (physical training). They have to meet the same minimum requirements as Marines. When a corpsman goes out with a platoon, he has to be able to keep up with his unit; otherwise, he can't give medical care. And he has got to be able to maneuver. He must understand what the sergeant is doing—what the objective is. Otherwise, he will become the first casualty, and then, of course, he is useless."

During the training, the students practice in a typical field situation. "They stay out there four days,"



(Above) Corpsmen act as stretcher bears transporting an injured Marine during a field training exercise at Camp Lejeune, N.C. (Right) Navy corpsmen assist during a mock operation at a Navy field hospital. The containerized hospital shown is currently being tested by the Navy Medical Corps.

Denison said. "They participate in war games with smoke bombs and noise simulators, while machine guns harass them at the same time."

They go through two maneuvers in the field. One, purely military, gives the students a taste of what is required of Marines. During the second phase, they simulate a medical situation. A class of 150 is broken into three groups. Each group has a chance to play corpsmen, stretcher bearers and casualties. The medical battalion has a complete evacuation chain from the front line to the rear area where casualties would undergo surgery. "It becomes very real," said Denison. "It scares a lot of people because of all the noise."

Not all the people joining the Navy's medical team realize they



could be assigned to the Marine Corps infantry or aircraft divisions. Approximately 35 to 40 percent of the first term men coming into the corpsmen field can be assigned directly to the Marines. Twenty percent of the Navy hospital corpsmen billets are with the Marine Corps.

"The people joining today's Navy Medical Corps visualize clean white wards at huge medical facilities. The Marine medical units are not glamorized. Today's medical people have to realize that assignment to the Marine Corps is normal duty for hospital corpsmen just like being stationed at a medical facility or on a ship. As a matter of fact, the good thing about it is that assignment with the Marine Corps is considered sea duty," said Denison.

It is not unusual for a corpsman—oblivious to the bullets whistling about him—to kneel over an injured Marine and immediately go to work. He cuts the clothing away from the wound and bandages it; he examines the Marine for broken bones and applies inflatable casts; he administers intravenous solutions and if required, massages the

wounded man's heart. In short, he keeps the man alive at any cost—even the cost of his own life.

A Marine can often fire a rifle or hurl a grenade from a relatively concealed position. If he is wounded, chances are he is exposed to enemy fire. When the cry for help goes out, it's the Navy corpsman who runs to give aid and sometimes dies trying.



A Navy hospital corpsman serving with the Marine Corps administers oxygen to an injured Marine.

You don't hear much about these Reserve and active duty officers, but when they talk with high school students, their message is loud and clear.

THEY TALK

AIR FORCE

by Staff Sgt. Lorenzo D. Harris

Straightforward.

That's the one word that stands right up and grabs your attention when talking to Lt. Col. Richard Brown and the people who work for him.

Brown, Air Force Academy Director of Admissions Liaison Office, manages a combined academy-Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) information program that tells young people of opportunities as career Air Force officers.

From his desk in Colorado, Lt. Col. Brown directs nearly 2,000 part-time admissions liaison officers. These officers (mostly Reserve) spend their own time and often their own money trying to interest young people in the Air Force by stressing the service's educational opportunities. Their success is staggering.

Ninety-nine percent of the women and men attending the academy or enrolled in ROTC programs have been contacted or counseled by liaison officers. Surprisingly, they're not pushing a hard-sell program on young people. Rather, they set out the facts clearly and concisely.

Straightforward-like.

"Although we want interested and qualified people to enroll in



the academy or ROTC programs, we don't want to pressure them," explained Lt. Col. Brown. "It's very important that the desire to enroll comes from within that young man or woman. We want to know how they feel, where they are coming from and where they are going.

"Our main goal is to ignite a spark of interest in a career as an Air Force officer. We talk to young people as early as the ninth grade, because we want the opportunity to get them thinking about a military career just as they would consider civilian careers."

The message from the liaison officers is consistently the same: The Air Force offers a lot in the way of education and career opportunity, but you have to work for it. Of course, the thought of

four years of rigid military discipline at the academy causes some to back down. But others don't even flinch.

"That bright, determined type of person who perseveres through everything is exactly who we're looking for," said Reserve Col. William B. Little, Oklahoma liaison officer coordinator. "Several years ago I interviewed a young man who sticks out in my mind as a winner. I could see things in him that couldn't be entered on a regular application form—his motivation, his drive to succeed.

"For instance, there was no place to put it on his application form, but when he was in the ninth grade, he started a business selling flags and erecting flag poles," recalls Little, who owns a clothing store in Oklahoma City. "He

Lt. Col. Richard Brown, admissions liaison officer at the Air Force Academy (second from right), discusses ways to strengthen the academy liaison officer program.

THEY TALK

"Our main goal is to ignite a spark of interest in a career as an Air Force officer... we want the opportunity to get them thinking about a military career just as they would consider civilian careers."

charged fifteen dollars for a flag and fifteen-foot flagpole. The business flourished and he travelled all over Oklahoma in his little Volkswagen selling flagpoles. He was on television, written up in newspapers, and honored by several patriotic organizations."

Like other liaison officers, Little's credibility is high when he visits young people who are interested in the academy or ROTC. Familiarity is often the reason, because he and his fellow liaison officers often live and work in the same communities as the young people they counsel.

"The LOs (liaison officers) aren't transients," said Lt. Col. Brown.



Reserve Col. William B. Little talks to senior high students about education at the Air Force Academy.

AIR FORCE

"They're well-established people who have their roots firmly planted in their neighborhoods. Not only do young people have confidence in our LOs but so do their parents. The LOs are community leaders of the prospective applicants. They attend church with the civilian members of the community and participate in other community functions."

The director said his officers do their best to ensure that each potential candidate is suited for the academy or ROTC. With potential academy cadets, they are especially concerned about attitudes, warning students from the start to be

prepared for a regimented life style.

The dedication of LOs is obvious. As Lt. Col. Brown said, reserve liaison officers do earn points that count toward their retirement, but they get little pay for their efforts.

"Their rewards come from their association with young men and women, their association with the Air Force, and the satisfaction that they're doing something good for their country," he said. "Last year for instance, liaison officers around the country drove over three-million miles to talk to students. All that driving was at their own expense. And many spend as much as \$700 of their own money making phone calls. They also made 160,000 contacts and had more than 40,000 individual counseling sessions with those interested in ROTC or the academy. Altogether, the LOs visit more than 50,000 high schools across the nation each year. They're doing a fantastic job."

Reserve Capt. William A. Blumberg is a liaison officer in the Denver area. The captain said he and his fellow officers are continuously evaluating students' reasons for dropping out of the academy or ROTC. He said the reasons, like the questions he asks students, vary. He incorporates their reasons into questions he asks potential cadets.

"I want to know why they are interested in the academy or ROTC," said the 1971 academy graduate. "And considering the academy, do they want a free education? If so, I clarify the meaning of 'free' education by telling them that although the education may be monitarily free, a lot of hard work will be required of them. Additionally, I want to know about their backgrounds. Are they capable of handling stress and failure? Because at the academy there will be stress and cadets may

find themselves failing in the sense they do not maintain the grade-point average they want. The academy is a challenge academically and student life is intense."

Capt. Blumberg observed that not all students display the same attitudes. "Some students are very 'me'-oriented," he said. "They want to know what the academy or ROTC will do for them. My answer is in a form of a question asked by President John Kennedy: What are you planning to do for the academy or ROTC? That makes them realize that it's a two-way deal. Both parties must give and receive."

Blumberg said that during the six years he's been in the program, he's counseled hundreds of students at the three high schools and four junior high schools he covers in the Denver area.

The captain emphasizes that for those interested in the academy or ROTC, college-level entry examination scores are most important. As an example, last year's national SAT scores averaged 466 math and 424 verbal. The national ACT composite score was 18.5. Students selected to attend the academy had scores that averaged 647 math and 562 verbal for the SAT. Their ACT scores averaged 29 for math and 24 for English.

"Although you don't have to be a genius, you must have drive and be intelligent," said Capt. Blumberg, adding, "and that's a fact."

And that's straightforward.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Guidance counselors may contact the Air Force Academy Liaison Office to have an Air Force representative visit their schools or the students who may be interested in attending the academy. The address is Lt. Col. Richard Brown, USAFA/RRV, USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80840. The telephone number is (303) 472-2640.)





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We cannot buy pride; we cannot legislate it,
we cannot force it; and yet, we cannot do
without it.

General Greighton W. Abrams, U.S. Army